MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

City of Rolling Fork
Public Water Supply Name

630004
List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each ***community*** public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

☒ Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: ***(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)***

- ☒ Advertisement in local paper
- ☐ On water bills
- ☐ Other_____

Date customers were informed: 6/23/2011

☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Date Mailed/Distributed: / /

☒ CCR was published in local newspaper. ***(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)***

Name of Newspaper: The Deer Creek Pilot

Date Published: 6/23/2011

☐ CCR was posted in public places. ***(Attach list of locations)***

Date Posted: / /

☐ CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www._____

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

James Denson
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/15/11
Date

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215
Phone: 601-576-7518

CITY OF ROLLING FORK
2011 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
PWS ID# 0630004

The City of Rolling Fork wants to keep you informed about the water and services we deliver to you. For this very reason, we are pleased to provide you with this year's annual water quality report. Our goal is and has always been to provide to you a safe, adequate, and dependable supply of drinking water. We at the City of Rolling Fork work hard to provide safe, quality water to every tap on the system. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

Our water source consists of three wells pumping from the Sparta Sand Aquifer System from depths exceeding 1000 feet. Last year we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants, detecting only 6, none of which exceeded drinking water standards. This report is a snap-shot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

Our source water assessment is complete. Two of our wells were ranked LOWER; one was ranked MODERATE in terms of susceptibility to contamination. As required by the Safe Drinking Water Act copies of the source water assessment and of this CCR report are available upon request at City Hall. We want you to be informed about your water and our City. If you want to learn more, please attend any of the City Board meetings. They are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, starting at 4:00 pm at City Hall. Should you have questions or comments about this water quality report, please contact Mark Pressgrove at (866) 945-2782.

Educational Information
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with **HIV/AIDS** or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm-water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To better understand these we've provided the following definitions:

MCLG-Maximum Contaminant Level Goal- The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
MCL-Maximum Contaminant Level- The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
AL-Action Level- The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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MRDLG-Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal- The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL-Maximum Residual Disinfection Level- The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Ppm- Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
Ppb- Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
N/A- Not applicable

Contaminants (units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL,AL, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation YES/NO	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine(asCL2) (ppm)	4	4	1.37	0.9	2.13	2010	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	0.00	N/A	N/A	2010	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs(Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	N/A	80	0.00	N/A	N/A	2010	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.004	0.003	0.004	2010	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	.001	0.0005	.002	2010	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.46	0.437	0.50	2010	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

*****Additional information for Lead – If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. SouthWest Water Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for $10.00 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.**